

## ROUND ABOUT — THE STATE —

### MOST IMPORTANT NEWS GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF KENTUCKY

#### GOVERNORS LIKED KENTUCKY.

One Offers Suggestion Relatives to Secretary to Governors.

Frankfort.—Two governors, Hadley, of Missouri, and O'Neal, of Alabama, have communicated their appreciation of the hospitality which was extended while in Frankfort and Louisville. Gov. Hadley was interviewed in St. Louis and said he and his wife had found real Kentucky hospitality during their visit. Gov. O'Neal wrote to Gov. Willson asking for copies of his message to the legislature. He says he has to send a message to the legislature after he goes into office and wants as much information as he can get on the subject of recommendations that have been made in other states. Gov. O'Neal says he thinks the governors should have a permanent secretary who can furnish such information showing what is being done in other states.

#### KENTUCKY'S SHARE.

Amounts That May Be Spent in National Improvements.

Frankfort.—According to the estimates of the various departments of the government, compiled by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, it will cost just \$748,414,860.81 to run the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. This is \$3,347,663.60 more than the estimate submitted last year.

In the estimates items in which Kentucky is interested wholly or in part, reach a total of \$4,755,000. These are divided as follows:

Internal revenue—\$167,500.  
Public Buildings, for purchase of sites and completing buildings—Bowling Green, \$25,000; Catlettsburg, \$20,000; and Winchester, \$55,000.

Rivers and Harbors, contract work—Cumberland river, below Nashville, Tenn., \$250,000; locks 13 and 14, in the Kentucky river, \$65,000; Tennessee river, below Chattanooga, Tenn., \$180,000.

Continuing Improvement and Maintenance—Kentucky river, locks 12 and 14, \$100,000; Ohio river, below Pittsburg, lock 7, 9, 10, 12, 19, 20, 29, 41 and 48, \$1,550,000; for improving and opening Ohio river channels, \$229,500; for dredging and keeping nine-foot stage Ohio river, \$2,000,000; for operating snagboats on the Ohio river, \$36,000.

#### REPORT ON ASYLUMS.

Frankfort.—State Inspector and Examiner, McKenzie R. Todd, has filed his report with Gov. Willson on an inspection made of the Eastern, Central and Western Kentucky asylums. The work of inspecting these institutions commenced in July. The report as filed with the governor comprises about ninety typewritten pages and is said to be one of the most thorough investigations ever made of these institutions.

The inspector praises the work of the bipartisan board of control in the management of the institutions and states that the excellent work done is noticeable and beneficial.

Frankfort.—The United States supreme court approved the Kentucky court of appeals in the case of the Illinois Central vs. Kentucky. The state had obtained judgment against the railroad for the amount of the tax in 1897, upon the franchise formerly belonging to the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern railroad, of more than \$11,000. The recovery was based on the fact that the Illinois Central was in possession and operating under a power of attorney. The railroad declared a violation of the Fourteenth amendment.

#### KENTUCKY CADET BREAKS RECORD.

Frankfort.—Midshipman Ernest J. Barber, of this city, at the Naval academy, Annapolis, Md., was awarded the first prize for small arms practice at the academy. He made 515 points out of a possible 540. The honor carried with it a gold medal. He broke the academy record by two points.

Barboursville.—The country home of Warren Gillum, farmer, three miles from this city, burned, the loss being several thousand dollars, with no insurance. A purse containing \$800 in currency, was thrown out of a window, but could not be found.

Frankfort.—Two Kentucky midshipmen have been taken ill with typhoid at the United States Naval academy at Annapolis. They are Urey W. Conway, of Covington, and Allan W. Ashbrook, of Lexington. The former is a member of the first, or graduating, class, and the latter is a member of the third class.

Williamsburg.—Mrs. Mary Collins was shot and killed here by her son, Harvey. So far as known no one witnessed the tragedy, which the young man says was accidental.

#### KENTUCKY'S POPULATION.

Gov. Willson Assigns His Reasons For State's Slow Growth.

Frankfort.—"Cheap lands in the west, intolerance of opposition in opinions and the recent tobacco troubles, in my opinion, are in part the reason that Kentucky hasn't increased in population at a greater rate during the last ten years."

This is what Gov. A. E. Willson said when asked about his ideas as to why Kentucky had made such a poor showing in the census returns. He said he was inclined to think that there might be a mistake, but had his own ideas on the cause of Kentucky not increasing in population faster.

"Kentucky has furnished to other states 106 governors, and I believe that if Kentucky had all the people who had moved away from here with their families we would have a population of 5,000,000 and be the greatest state in the union."

The governor said that for several generations there had been a drift from Kentucky to the west, and that this would in part account for the poor showing. But the most important reason, he said, was the general intolerance of opposition in opinion, this not being confined to any party or set. He said the people were too ready to denounce anybody who held a different opinion on any subject from them.

He said the tax laws of the state, in a measure, drive out people who want to avoid the exactions of these laws, and these same laws also prevent others from coming to Kentucky. The governor said the condition of some of the schools also had its effect.

#### "PAIR OF DEVILS."

Lexington.—Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy would not accept the finest pair of carriage horses in America. She said when she looked the pair over:

"They are a pair of devils sent to kill me."

The team she referred to had been selected by J. M. Osborne, of Paris, a horseman of long experience, who had been instructed to buy the best team of carriage horses in the United States to be presented to her.

The horses were bought in Lexington and were the noted blue ribbon winners, Tattersall and Eckersall, sometimes called during their career of exhibitions as Tattersall and mate.

#### WILL STAY ON THE MAP.

Washington.—Ft. Thomas is to remain on the war map, but the assurance of that fact is about all the satisfaction which the big delegation headed by Cincinnati's Mayor was able to get either from Secretary of War Dickinson or President Taft, when they presented their appeals to both officials urging that the government do not abandon the military reservation.

#### SUES RAILROAD FOR TAXES.

Frankfort.—By direction of the auditor, and after investigation by Inspector Noel Gaines and information furnished by him, suit was filed in the Franklin circuit court against the Illinois Central railroad for back taxes for the past five years, amounting to \$511,719.

#### KENTUCKY WHEAT.

Frankfort.—Kentucky has 8,000 fewer acres sown in winter wheat this fall than it had in the fall of 1909. Figures announced by the department of agriculture show 792,000 acres sown in Kentucky, as against 800,000 acres in 1909. The indicated total winter wheat area of the United States is 34,485,000 acres, or 82,800 acres more than in 1909.

Frankfort.—Standing in the Kentucky river at the foot of the custom house wharf, with the water up to her chin, Sarah Maywell, aged 55, was found with a thin skin of ice forming around her. She was so numbed with the cold that her appeals for help were only mutterings.

Frankfort.—State officers are in Florida, where they will spend about ten days hunting and fishing. The party is composed of Judge James Breathitt, attorney general; Frank P. James, state auditor, and Lee Hampton, deputy insurance commissioner, and Sam J. Shackelford. They expect to spend their time fishing, except for an occasional hunting trip after ducks.

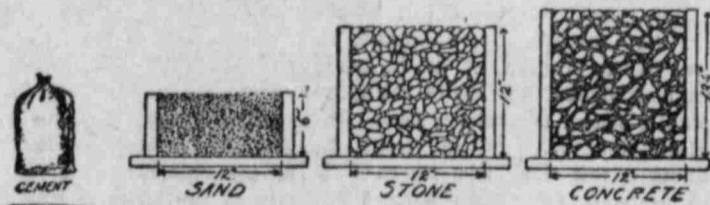
Morganfield.—J. W. Proctor, who escaped from the Hopkinsville asylum with Arthur Miles, of Louisville, slayer of Beatie Stith, arrived here from Memphis. He telegraphed his father, from Memphis, for money, signing the message as J. W. Johnson. His father made ready a registered letter and answered the message, saying the money had been sent. But before the letter reached him young Proctor landed here.

#### STOCK INSPECTOR'S POWERS.

Frankfort.—On request of M. C. Rankin, commissioner of agriculture, the attorney general has given an opinion regarding the powers of the county livestock inspectors. The question was whether the inspector had to wait for notice from the owner of stock before making examination where it was suspected that there existed a communicable or contagious disease. The opinion holds that the inspector may enter premises and inspect stock if he has information that there is disease there.

## EXCELLENT METHOD FOR SUITABLE CONCRETE MIXTURE

Some Brand of Portland Cement Should Be Used That Is Guaranteed to Meet Standard Specifications of Government.



Excellent Concrete Mixture.

On account of its cheapness, uniformity and quick development of strength, the only cement practically used at present is the kind called "Portland." There are almost as many brands of Portland cement as there are of wheat flour. For farm work choose some brand guaranteed by the local dealer to meet the standard specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials, which standards are approved by the national government.

Cement takes water so easily that care must be exercised in storing it, says Kimball's Dairy Farmer. Upon the regular floor of a good building place timbers close together, as a support for a false floor, upon which the sacks may be piled.

Cement is heavy; do not overload the floor of the building by piling it too high, and do not store it against the side walls. Keep it covered with canvas or roofing paper. If once wet it sets up and is unfit for use. However, lumps due to pressure in the store house must not be mistaken for set cement. Such lumps are easily crumbled and may then be used.

Concrete is a mixture of Portland cement and particles of stone. The stone should vary in size from pieces one inch in diameter to sand grains. By so grading the stone, the smaller particles fit in the spaces between the larger pieces, thereby producing the most compact and the strongest mixture.

The best stone for crushed rock is one which is clean, hard and breaks with sharp angles. Trap, granite and hard limestone are among the best; the use of shale, slate and soft limestones and sandstones should be avoided. The crushed rock should be screened on a quarter-inch screen to remove the fine particles. These small particles should be considered as sand; and, if in sufficient quantity to make the proper proportion of the concrete, as is described later, enough sand should be added to produce the required amount.

Gravel well graded in sizes is at least equally as good for concrete as crushed stone. Bankrun gravel, just as dug from the pit, seldom runs even and rarely has the right proportion of sand and pebbles for making the best concrete. The mixture most suitable has one part sand to two parts gravel, measured by volume, in which all sizes passing through a one-inch mesh screen and retained on a quarter-inch screen are considered gravel. As there is usually too much sand for the gravel, it is both advisable and profitable to screen the material and to re-mix them in the proper proportions. Gravel should have no rotten stone and should be clean, so that the cement may adhere to it lightly.

If it is dirty, no amount of cement will make strong concrete. Generally sand is clean, but if not it can easily be washed by playing a hose or flushing water upon thin layers of sand placed on a tight-pointed inclined wooden board. In size of grain it should vary uniformly from fine to coarse. All particles passing a quarter-inch screen may be considered sand.

Any good-tasting drinking water is suitable for concrete.

The tools and equipment necessary for making concrete in moderate quantities are already at hand on a well conducted farm, or will be useful afterward for other purposes.

The list follows:

- Two square pointed "paddy" shovels, No. 3.
- One round pointed tiling shovel or one garden spade.
- One heavy garden rake.
- One sprinkling can or bucket or one spray nozzle for hose.
- One water barrel or one length of hose.
- One sidewalk tamper or home-made wooden tamper.
- One sand screen made of a section of one-quarter-inch wire mesh nailed to a wooden frame.

One measuring box or frame. See description further along in article.

One mixing board.

Two wheelbarrows with steel trays.

For farm work the following proportions are most suitable:

For concrete necessarily waterproof, 1:2:4 or 1:4.

For all other ordinary purposes, 1:2½:5 or 1:5.

Such proportions of three parts, as 1:2:4, indicate that the concrete is to be mixed 1 part cement to 2 parts sand to 4 parts screened gravel or crushed rock; and 1:4 that it is to be mixed 1 part cement to 4 parts bank-run gravel.

Measurements by counting shovelfuls is poor and uncertain practice. To avoid splitting of bags of cement, make as the unit of measurement 1 cubic foot, the amount of loose cement contained in one cement bag. Such measurements are made a very easy matter by gauging the wheelbarrows. For this purpose use a bottomless box holding one cubic foot. A shallow bottomless frame is also a convenient means of measuring. Such a frame, when set on the mixing board and filled, should contain the full amount of sand or one-half the quantity of gravel, or crushed rock required for one batch of concrete.

The size of the batch is dependent upon the amount of help and the dimensions of the mixing board or platform.

## SAVING GOOD CORN STALKS

Authorities on Agriculture Urge Importance of Storing Fodder to Accompany Straw as Roughage.

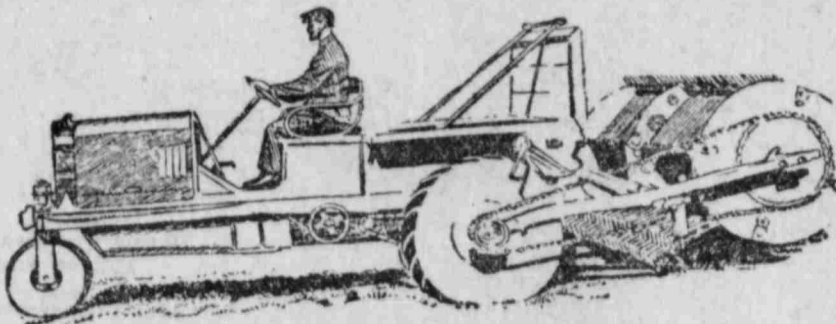
(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

Besides pointing out to farmers the importance of saving their straw, authorities on agriculture are also urging the importance of saving all corn-stalks, to accompany the straw as a winter roughage; thus making a saving in hay, the scarcity of which necessitates the greatest economy in its use. It is believed that the 1910 hay crop, all over the west, is much behind the usual ten-year average; and that next winter will develop prices at which farmers will think they can better afford to sell their hay, and feed the cheaper roughage, than to feed hay to stock. On this point, however, it will be well for the farmer to be very sure that he has a sufficiency of other fodder, before parting with his hay to the detriment of his stock. With the use of corn binders, the saving of fodder is not a difficult matter. If the farmer has not enough stock to consume his entire acreage of fodder, he will find other farmers who are without enough, and who have stock which it will be profitable to buy, to use what surplus fodder is stored from the corn fields. Save the corn fodder!

#### Value of Oats.

There are several good reasons for feeding oats; all authorities agree that they are easily digested and contain the necessary amount of protein to supply food for the muscles. That even the hull has its value in furnishing a sufficient amount of roughness to aid in exciting the saliva and gastric juice and thus aids the digestion. Many careful and experienced feeders prefer corn as the principal grain and oats only as a change. There can be no question as to the value of corn in fattening a horse, and it is certainly a much cheaper feed than oats, but after careful inquiry I am firmly of the opinion that corn-fed horses are more susceptible to disease; and even though they present a pleasing appearance, have not the muscular strength, the endurance or the power to resist disease of horses fed on oats.

## MOTOR CAR SOIL PULVERIZER



An agricultural automobile with a peculiar type of soil pulverizer, mounted in somewhat the same way as the stern paddle wheel of a river steamboat, has been built by a firm in Switzerland for the preparation of light and dry soils which have been

worked extensively, says Popular Mechanics. It is also used ahead of the plow when the soil is unusually hard.

The machine is of the three-wheeled type, the single forward wheel being used for steering. The two rear wheels are very wide.

## 1855 Berea College 1910

### FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 64 instructors, 1365 students from 27 states.  
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.  
So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

### Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

### Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Model School	Vocational, Normal and Academy	College
<b>FALL—</b>			
Incidental Fee .....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room .....	5.00	5.00	6.00
Board, 7 weeks .....	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 14, 1910 .....	\$20.05	\$21.05	\$22.05
Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 1910 ..	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term .....	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.50
If paid in advance .....	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
<b>WINTER—</b>			
Incidental Fee .....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room .....	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 6 weeks .....	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 4, 1911 .....	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$22.00
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 15, 1911 ..	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term .....	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
If paid in advance .....	\$28.50	\$29.50	\$30.50
<b>SPRING—</b>			
Incidental Fee .....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room .....	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 5 weeks .....	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 29, 1911 .....	\$15.75	\$16.75	\$17.75
Board for 5 weeks, due May 3, 1911 ..	0.75	0.75	0.75
Total for term .....	\$23.50	\$23.50	\$24.50
If paid in advance .....	\$23.00	\$23.00	\$24.00

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1910.

The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1911.

The first day of Spring term is March 29, 1911.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

**WILL C. GAMBLE,**  
BEREA, KENTUCKY.